

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

NO. 33.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday.
AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or \$2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one time, \$1.00, or \$2.50 per month.

AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents of this paper:
A. F. Hinman.....San Rafael
W. Dutton.....Tombles
Batten & Co.....Bolinas
Wm. Friedlander.....Olema
E. Jackman.....Nicasio

SAUCELITO, Saturday, January 18th

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

At the present day there is being, and has been enacted for years, one of the most barbarous, cruel, and horrible wars that ever disgraced the name of humanity, within almost cannon shot distance of the Territory of the United States. Spain, that took possession of Cuba and enslaved its native race, and very soon destroyed them entirely by the oppressions, violence and cruelties practiced upon them, is now, and has been for more than four years repeating like usage of her own colonial citizens. She soon found a substitute for the native Indian race which her cruelties had annihilated, in the curly-headed Africans whom cupidity and treachery found means to steal and transport across the Atlantic to create riches by their toil, and the eventual sacrifice of their lives, for the haughty and unprincipled tyrants who claimed ownership. For centuries this infamous traffic and outrage was perpetrated, until in the face of other Nations, with whom slavery had ceased to exist and to be held respectable, it was found advisable to substitute the yellow skin of China for the African black, and the coolie system came to help out the deficiency in the slave supply. But which is the worse may admit of a question. The slave has been so for life. The coolie for a term of years, which, having expired, the Government has found means of still retaining him by cruel and unjust legislative action.

The white race of the island, especially those of the interior, the mountaineers, and the eastern portions of the island, have long been opposed to the oppressions of the Spanish Government, which has apparently had but one idea in holding on to the island and its institutions intact, and that has been, the revenues which could be squeezed out of the people, and the lucrative positions its colony furnished the Spanish incumbents. The oppressions of the old country finally drove a portion of the people of Cuba into revolt and resistance to the authority of Spain. They declared their independence, instituted a Government, and either through a sense of justice, or from motives of policy, also proclaimed freedom to the slave. And, although scarcely armed at all, trusting to the uncertainties of supplies from abroad, landed in despite of the prevailing presence of Spanish war-ships and cruisers, they have for more than four years held out against all the efforts of Spain to subdue them. True to her historical character, Spain has invariably put to death those commanders whom her army has been enabled to take prisoners. Thus she hopes to end the rebellion by ending the lives of all who dare give expression to a wish for justice and for freedom. She has, however, been forced to promise the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, but declares against all reform and any change in Cuba as long as one rebel remains.

We have recently been looking into a pamphlet printed and published in London, "The Cuban Question in the Spanish Parliament," consisting mostly of extracts from the speeches of members of that body, men whose very souls seem to have sickened in contemplation of the horrors perpetrated by their country in this one of her colonies, and who are bold and brave and honest enough to dare speak the truth in denunciation of those outrages, in the very face, and into the ears

of the Ministry. Said Señor Eduardo Benot, in the Spanish Senate, on October 18th: "A few years ago I knew little or nothing of colonial questions. I was aware only that in the colonies slavery flourished, and the generous spirit of the age made me abhor and curse our infamous colonial system." "I saw that Spain sustained in the Antilles a shameful crime that pervades everything, corrupts everything, exercises over everything a deadly influence, and dishonors us throughout civilization." He declares that Cuba is sunk under an inundation of abuses, and that anything beyond its present condition is impossible, unless the extermination of the whole of the islanders be decreed, a proposal which he says had come from Cuba itself. But we have not space to speak further at present of this most barbarous war. But space is left to say that the Nations which allow such inhumanities to be perpetrated year after year without remonstrance, scarcely deserve the freedom for which those brave Cubans are contending.

USURY AND DOUBLE TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times, in a late editorial, calls for the repeal of the pernicious laws restricting the freedom of contracts for the loan of money and taxing mortgages. The common law protects sales in which one party has been overreached, but makes it a crime to accept the high rates of interest that may be current in the market. In case of a sale the rule is, that the buyer must be careful, and if he is deceived by a third party, without any active connivance of the vendor, the law gives him no relief. Thus when the caper of a thieving jewelry store, in the hearing of the proprietor, tells a countryman that a certain brass watch is gold, and is worth \$150, and the proprietor of the establishment demands that price as if the watch were of gold, though the market value of the article is not more than \$15, the countryman, after he has once bought the watch and paid his money, can get no relief against the proprietor unless he can prove a conspiracy between the two thieves, and it is even doubtful whether he can in such case. If a man goes into a store, and, pointing out a watch, inquires the price of that gold watch, and the proprietor says, "the price of that watch is \$150," though the fair market value is only \$15, the law would certainly give no relief to the buyer, who, after his purchase, should discover that the watch was brass, and that the vendor had allowed him to purchase under the supposition that it was gold. The policy of the English law in this matter is bad, and the restriction based on ancient superstition, invalidating contracts to pay high interest, is equally bad in the other direction. In one case there is protection to fraud, in the other, restriction of proper freedom.

The experience of the Eastern States generally is adverse to the taxing of mortgages, and the Times says that New York is behind the age, and has allowed adjacent States to draw money away from her by showing greater favor to the lenders. New Jersey has exempted mortgages from taxation in all the counties bordering on New York. Pennsylvania does not allow the tax on mortgages to rise above three-tenths of one per cent. in any county, and in two-thirds of the counties, the tax is considerably less than even this small sum. We do not object to the taxation of mortgages, if all property be taxed at its market value, and the title of the land under mortgage be assessed at its value as encumbered. But the taxation of the land at its full value at the same time that the mortgage is taxed for the full amount of the loan, is a duplication that cannot long be maintained and strictly enforced without a very pernicious influence on business.

DIAMONDS.

The "salting" of land in Northern Colorado, three hundred miles away, should have no bearing on the question of diamonds in Arizona and New Mexico. In the Spring of

this year, multitudes of unemployed men, and a small amount of spare money, ever ready to take risks for the prospect of extra returns, will be engaged in exploration of the reported Diamond Range. Its extent, beginning at some three hundred miles south of the Central Pacific Railway, is not less than two hundred miles in length toward the line of Chihuahua, in Mexico. It lies partly in Arizona and partly in New Mexico. A very small point in this long line is all that has been examined, viz.: about Fort Defiance.

We are indebted to the *Scientific American* for the following information, which may be interesting to explorers:

1. Diamonds have been found in alluvial deposits, in brown hematite, and in conglomerates; but in almost all instances the rocks have been of the metamorphic group, containing gold. 2. There are no surface indications; in Brazil, diamonds are found in conjunction with itacolumite or flexible stone, while in Gelconda, the most famous mines in the world, the stones are in boggy earth, so soft that the workers pound it with their feet to find the diamonds. 3. India, Borneo, and Brazil have till lately furnished most of the diamonds now in use, but some have been found in Georgia and North Carolina. 4. Diamonds have been found of all possible shapes, but their surfaces are always characterized by peculiar crystallization, and 5. it is by this that they are distinguished from pebbles or pieces of quartz, by diggers. 6. No steel file will cut a diamond, but fragments have been reduced to powder in a steel mortar. 7. Diamond cutting is carried on chiefly by the Jews of Amsterdam, although it is done to a considerable extent in London, Paris and Vienna. 8. The faults of diamonds are fractures and impure color, the latter taking all shades of blue, red, yellow and brown. The celebrated blue diamond of the late Mr. Hope attracted much attention in the Exhibition in London, 1851. Black diamonds are common in Brazil; they are nearly pure carbon, and are now extensively used in the construction of rock drills.

To this we may add that in our Diamond Range itacolumite is the rock which marks the area of the basin. This is a laminated sandstone, of a light yellowish brown color; and thin slabs of it bend without breaking. There are here and there spots of one thousand acres, more or less, that show on the surface all sorts of precious stones, including diamonds; and, judging by other regions, these will be found all the way down to the bed-rock, however deep the earth extends below the surface.

The great inducement to adventurers during the first few years is, that very small capital is needed; and that a sharp eye and quick perception are the most valuable capital to the prospector for precious stones. It is to be observed also that our Diamond Range is about to be opened to speculation in mines which abound there, viz.: gold, silver, copper, cinnabar and coal.

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

The Governor of Nevada, a few days since, vetoed a bill to survey and establish the western boundary of the State, because the line cannot be established without the consent of the California Legislature; and if that authority should refuse to approve the survey, the expense would be incurred in vain. This veto killed the bill, the merits of which we do not know, as we have not seen it. The circumstances however, seem to require some action from Nevada. The eastern boundary of California follows the 120th meridian of west longitude from latitude 42° to 39°, and from the intersection with the latter parallel, runs to the point where the 35th parallel strikes the Colorado River. The entire boundary, therefore, depends upon the position of the 120th meridian, which was located by the first surveys, two miles to the westward of the true position. The United States Coast Survey Officers, with the help of the telegraph, discovered the error, which it is now the duty of both States to correct. The refusal of Nevada to admit the error will do her little good, and no credit, and may serve as an excuse for the non-payment of taxes to the officers of California in Lassen and Mono Counties.

GOAT ISLAND IN THE EAST.

Many of the Eastern journals are writing very sharply concerning the cession of Goat Island. During the past Summer our coast was visited by a number of Eastern journalists who thus had personal opportunities of

learning the real feelings of the people, outside of the politicians. They are now giving their experience for our benefit. The *Washington Chronicle* says:

San Francisco, and a good portion of California besides, is deeply exercised over the revived effort for the passage of the Goat Island Bill. It is very evident that there is an intense feeling against this project. The people of California have felt the pressure of what they deem a very onerous monopoly. They have grown restive under extortions. Congress will do well to mark the temper of the people with regard to the overshadowing power of great railroad companies. It will not do to stretch the bow too far. The day for laying hands upon public property or wealth upon those who already wield alarming power has gone by.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "HERALD."

Letter from Kings River.

MY DEAR HERALD: The farmers of this vicinity are making great preparations for a large yield of cotton and wheat. Thousands of acres of the latter are now up and are looking very thrifty. The plains are covered with a fine growth of alfalfa. Several wine growers have been looking over the country for land suitable for vineyards, and I understand it is their intention to plant on a large scale. They have been through Tulare, Los Angeles, and other southern counties, and one gentleman informed me that they had found no land so suitable for their purposes as the red land of Fresno. He had just arrived from Germany, and thought there were no lands in that country or in France to be compared with these for vineyards, and he predicted that we would soon supply Europe with wines of finer character than its own. Yours, AMON.

The Presidency.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, COMPARED WITH THE VOTE IN 1868—GRANT'S MAJORITY, 759,137.

In the following table is given the actual vote for Grant and Greeley Presidential electors in all the States of the Union. The highest vote cast on each ticket has been taken wherever obtainable. In Georgia and a few other States the average vote is given. Under the head of scattering are included the votes of O'Connor and Black, the Straight-Out Democratic and temperance candidates. Their vote, however, has not been returned from all the States. In the case of Louisiana the vote is given as declared by the Lynch-Longstreet returning board. The figures, as declared by Warmoth's returning board, were: For Grant electors, 58,252; Greeley electors, 66,267:

	1872		1868	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Grant.	Seymour.
Alabama	90,272	79,441	76,360	72,086
Arkansas	41,296	38,448	22,152	19,078
California	54,044	40,749	54,592	54,078
Conn.	50,638	45,880	50,996	47,951
Delaware	11,146	10,208	7,623	10,980
Florida	17,765	15,428	By Legislature	
Georgia	62,715	76,278	87,134	102,822
Illinois	241,248	184,770	250,293	199,143
Indiana	186,144	163,637	176,552	166,980
Iowa	131,233	71,119	120,399	74,040
Kansas	66,942	32,970	31,046	14,019
Kentucky	88,970	100,208	39,569	115,889
Louisiana	71,653	57,029	33,263	80,225
Maine	61,422	29,087	70,426	49,396
Maryland	66,760	67,637	30,438	62,357
Mass.	133,472	59,260	136,477	59,408
Michigan	138,455	78,353	128,550	97,069
Minnesota	54,558	34,327	43,542	28,972
Mississippi	82,406	47,387	No vote.	
Missouri	119,196	151,433	85,671	59,788
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	9,729	5,439
Nevada	8,413	6,336	9,680	5,218
New Hamp.	37,184	31,421	38,191	31,234
New Jersey	91,661	76,801	89,121	83,061
New York	440,749	387,279	419,883	439,883
N. Carolina	94,304	69,494	96,226	84,090
Ohio	281,852	244,321	280,128	238,700
Oregon	11,818	7,745	10,961	11,125
Penn.	349,689	211,961	342,280	313,382
R. Island	13,665	5,329	13,903	6,548
S. Carolina	72,290	22,703	62,361	45,237
Tennessee	83,655	94,391	56,757	26,311
Texas	47,406	66,550	No vote.	
Vermont	41,490	10,928	44,167	12,045
Virginia	92,953	91,424	No vote.	
W. Virginia	39,323	29,533	29,025	20,306
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	108,857	84,710
Totals	3,592,984	2,833,847	3,013,188	2,703,600
Majorities	759,137		309,588	

SCATTERING—1872:

California, 1,068; Connecticut, 429; Florida, 8; Georgia, 4,000; Illinois, 3,068; Indiana, 1,417; Iowa, 2,202; Kansas, 721; Kentucky, 2,374; Michigan, 4,144; Minnesota, 24; Missouri, 2,429; New Hampshire, 308; New Jersey, 606; New York, 1,655; Ohio, 3,425; Oregon, 587; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 224; Texas, 2,580; Vermont, 553; Virginia, 42; West Virginia, 600; Wisconsin, 834. Total, 33,293.

The newspapers of Chicago and St. Louis occupy large portions of their columns with slurs and innuendoes on the rival cities. Californians who had the luck to meet the Chicago excursion party will agree that all the charges made by St. Louis are true, while those who are posted on the workings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, St. Louis Company, will readily back Chicago.

A COLORADO pig rooted into a can of nitro glycerine and devoured twenty pounds of the frozen mixture. His owner, by filling his pen with feather beds, and not permitting anything to jar his nerves, hopes to keep the porker entire until it will be safe to kill him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUSPICIOUS SUICIDE AT OLEMA.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday night, a well-dressed man arrived at the hotel at Olema, and engaged a room for the night. He remained in the bar-room for some time, inviting all hands to drink with him several times. The man appeared to be in a state of nervous excitement, and in the course of conversation informed those present, that he had left his home in San Francisco, on account of domestic troubles, and felt aggrieved on reading an account of his difficulties in the *Call*. After having imbibed a number of times he retired to his room; at a later hour in the night the people in the hotel were aroused from their slumbers by the breaking of window glass and a heavy fall. The hotel keeper and a number of boarders rushed into the yard, only in time to see the stranger with a knife in his hand breathing his last. On examination it was ascertained that the man had jumped out of his window, carrying the sash with him, and then stabbed himself in the breast six times. Every possible assistance was rendered the unfortunate man but without avail. He had not given his name to any one, and was a man about forty years of age. On Tuesday afternoon he was seen walking along the road from Sausalito to Olema. The Coroner was notified, summoned a jury and held an inquest on Wednesday, the jury rendering a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by his own hand, while laboring under temporary insanity.

RAILROAD ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company held on Monday last, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: James McShafter, H. B. Platt, Tyler Curtis, W. H. Ladd, Lewis Ogilvie, Chas. Webb Howard, J. P. Moore, W. F. Russell, A. D. Moore, W. H. Tillinghast, W. Dutton, Jas. T. Boyd and S. P. Taylor. The Directors subsequently elected the following officers: President, A. D. Moore; Vice-President, H. B. Platt; Treasurer, W. H. Tillinghast; Attorney, Jas. T. Boyd.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The public school at Old Sausalito, in charge of Miss Donovan, is in a very flourishing condition. The daily attendance is twenty-seven pupils, of which number, eighteen are boys between the ages of five and sixteen years. There are five classes in the primary grades, and the scholars are as proficient and as well behaved as in any school in the city. Miss Donovan has been connected with the school from its commencement, nearly three years since, and has endeavored herself to all her pupils and the residents of the vicinity.

BEHIND TIME.—On Wednesday the stage from Olema was twenty minutes behind time, and failed to reach the last boat for San Francisco. The passengers laid over here until the following morning. Mr. Burge attributed the delay to the bad condition of the road, which he says is improving very fast.

MOORS.—D. B. Brown who is extensively engaged in the manufacture of hoops made of hazel in various parts of the State, expects to make three hundred thousand hoops on the rancho of Messrs. McM Shafter and Howard, during the present year.

BROKE DOWN.—James McShafter, while driving his team from Olema toward Sausalito, on Tuesday, met with an accident before reaching his destination, the forward axle of his buggy breaking down. Mr. McShafter was compelled to walk several miles.

NARROW GAUGE.—A. D. Moore, President of the Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, passed through here this week to take a trip along the line of the proposed road. Surveyors were at work the early part of the week at Strawberry Point.

AN OLD RESIDENT.—Capt. Brink, who for a number of years lived in the scow at the beach, visited Sausalito on Thursday for the first time in eighteen months. He has been engaged in trading on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

FENCIBLE IN.—B. R. Throckmorton has a number of men engaged building a fence for him that is to be nearly five miles long, from Coyote Hollow to the Government Reserve.

VERY ILL.—The widow of the late Mr. Cardinell, who died several weeks since, is confined to her bed by a very serious attack of illness.

Singular Phenomenon in Ohio.

Three miles from Bainbridge, Ross county, is located a hill of considerable altitude, known as "Copperas Mountain." Out of the top of this mountain issues a constant stream of smoke, while on the summit and general surface the vegetation has withered and died, until the whole hill presents a barren, sterile and desolate aspect, blasted as if by a whirlwind of fire. The ground on the top of the hill is so uncomfortably hot that it is almost impossible for a barefooted person to walk there. It is believed by persons who have visited and inspected this *luna natura*, that the entire interior of the hill is a mass of ignited combustible matter, and that the fire is and has been spreading with considerable rapidity. The theory presented to account for this strange phenomena is that on or about the first day of last October the party to whom the land belongs was burning brush on the hillside, and that the flames communicated to inflammable matter, probably crude oil, coal, or other combustible substances, contained in the geological formation of the hill, and that the hill being full of such matter, the fire gradually gained headway until the interior became a mass of molten metal. The quenching of the fire is, of course, impossible from its situation. *Circles Herald.*

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—The health of the children of the city has improved during the past few days.

—James McCabe has recovered judgment against Ezekiel Tripp for \$2,000 for legal services.

—Chinese New Year commences on the 28th inst. Stuff your ears with cotton and prepare for crackers.

—Andrew Holland was arrested yesterday for driving over a section of hose at the fire on Filbert street.

—H. H. Moore, the bookseller, has received from the East a rare copy of Shakespeare's works, valued at \$1,000.

—A steer without a particle of hair, and a tail which resembles a blacksnake whip, will soon be added to the attractions at Woodward's Gardens.

—The proposition to pay the Pound Keeper ten cents per day for boarding the impounded dogs, is regarded by the majority of our citizens as a little steep.

—John L. Gamble, late Chief Accountant at the Navy Yard at Mare Island, has taken a position at the head-quarters of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city.

—Leading Bourbonists are holding meetings in this city, trying to reorganize the Democratic party. We admire their persistency, but wish it was displayed in a better cause.

—The receipts of the German Benevolent Society during the past year were \$35,286, while the expenses amounted to \$33,329 64. The Society numbers 2,180 members, of which 1,880 reside in this city.

—Charles Allen, a Barbary Coast pilot, was fined \$200 by the Police Magistrate yesterday, for assault and battery, and flourishing a deadly weapon. He compromised the matter by accepting 100 days in the County Jail.

—During the year just closed, 252 cases of violent and sudden death were reported to the Coroner, and 156 inquests were held before juries. During the forty-five days preceding the 16th inst., thirty-one cases were reported and nineteen jury inquests held.

—The wily and artistic Arnold, who sprinkled a portion of Colorado with old diamonds, and then sold out for a round half million dollars, is now skimming about the country to avoid being arrested; while his attorneys here are endeavoring to ascertain what sort of indictments have been presented against him.

—A young lady, an octofoon, spent Wednesday night in the calaboose, all because she had ran away from her "old fadder's" with a piece of white trash, and had been struck by lightning through the telegraph office. Her kind old father arrived yesterday morning and took her back home, raving like an Othello, and thinking with Lear, "how sharper than a serpent's thanks it is to have a toothless child."

—The *National Republican* of January 7th has the following bit of news concerning a California lady: Mrs. Justice Field had the assistance of a very genial lady companions at her regular reception yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Field is justly esteemed one of the most easy and agreeable ladies in society, and has a most charming manner of entertaining her guests. Her costume was simple but very tasteful, as were also those of her lady friends who assisted at her reception.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

—A San Diego despatch says: The *Pacific* took the first consignment of whale oil this season to San Francisco.

—A large consignment of base bullion is arriving from Cerro Gordo and Swansea at Los Angeles for San Francisco.

—Raphael Valenzuela, convicted of grand larceny at Los Angeles, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

—Says a San Diego despatch of the 15th: In the real estate transactions yesterday the considerations amounted to \$9,863.

—The divorce suit against Barter vs. Barter has been brought in the District Court at Los Angeles, in which the plaintiff, Sarah E., sues for a division of property and the custody of the children.

—Says a despatch from Colusa, January 15th: The roof of the Eureka Hotel caught fire to-day, between the roof and the ceiling, damaging the hotel to the extent of about \$400. Insured in the Fireman's Fund Company.

—Three persons nearly lost their lives at Jackson on the 14th by strychnine, supposed to have been administered by an Austrian named V. Guglielmo. He has been in the habit of buying strychnine for some months past for the ostensible purpose of poisoning squirrels. He was arrested, and when brought before Mr. Hoch, the druggist, he denied having purchased any, and tried to assault him for asserting so. The man is believed to be crazy. The three men have recovered, but are still rather weak. The affair has created quite an excitement.

A Grateful Cat.

A cat in a Swiss cottage had taken poison, and came in a pitiful state of pain, to seek its mistress's help. The fever and heat were so great that it dipped its own paws into a pan of water, an almost unheard-of proceeding in a water-hating cat. She wrapped it in wet linen, fed it with gruel, nursed it and doctor'd it all the day and night after. It recovered, and could not find ways enough to show its gratitude. One evening she had gone up stairs to bed, when a mew at the window roused her; she got up and opened it, and found the cat, which had climbed a pear tree nailed against the house, with a mouse in its mouth. This it laid as an offering at its mistress's feet and went away. For above a year it continued to bring these tributes to her. Even when it had kittens they were not allowed to touch this reserved share, and if they attempted to eat it the mother gave them a little tap, "that is not for thee." After a while, however, the mistress accepted the gift, thanked the giver with a pleased look, and restored the mouse, when the cat permitted her children to take the prey which had served its purpose, in her eyes. Here was a refined feeling of gratitude remembered for months afterward, quite disinterested, and placed above the natural instincts (always strong in a cat) toward her own offspring.

Two snakes were debating about the proper method of attacking prey. "The best way," said one, "is to slide cautiously up, endwise, and seize it thus."—"Illustrating his method by laying hold of the other's tail." "Not at all," was the reply, "a better plan is to approach by a circular side-sweep, thus,"—"turning upon his opponent and taking in his tail. Although there was no disagreement as to the manner of disposing of what was once seized each began to practice his system upon the other and continued until both were swallowed. The work begun by contention is frequently completed by habit.

The Fortunes of Our Presidents.

Washington left an estate worth nearly \$300,000. The elder Adams left a moderate fortune at his death.

Jefferson died comparatively poor. If Congress had not purchased his library at a price far above its value (\$20,000) he would with difficulty have kept out of bankruptcy at the close of his life.

Madison saved his money and was comparatively rich. The fortune of his widow was increased by the purchase of his manuscript papers by Congress for \$30,000.

James Monroe, the sixth President, died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives, in a cemetery between Second and Third streets, near the Bowery, in New York City.

John Quincy Adams left about \$50,000, the result of industry, prudence, and a small inheritance. He was methodical and economical.

Andrew Jackson left a valuable estate known as the Hermitage, about twelve miles from Nashville, Tenn.

Martin Van Buren died rich. His estate was estimated at nearly \$300,000.

James R. Polk left about \$150,000. James Tyler was a bankrupt when he became President. He husbanded his means while in office, and married a rich wife, and died wealthy in worldly fortune.

Zachary Taylor left about \$150,000. Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man. Franklin Pierce saved \$50,000 during his term of service as President.

James Buchanan died a bachelor and left an estate valued at \$200,000 at the least. Abraham Lincoln left about \$75,000. Johnson is said to be worth about \$50,000.

President Grant was poor before the war. By a careful husbandry of his salary and through the generous gifts of friends before he became President, his fortune is a handsome competence. *American Historical Record.*

THERE WAS ONCE an old woman, who, in answer to a visiting almoner's inquiries as to how she did, said: "Oh, sir, the Lord is very good to me; I've lost my husband, and my eldest son, and my youngest daughter, and I'm half blind, and I can't sleep or move about for the rheumatics; but I've got two teeth left in my head, and, praise and bless His holy name, they're opposite each other!" It has been said that this old woman was thankful for small mercies.

NOW READY!

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC

FOR

1878.

CONTENTS:

California—Value of Taxable Property; Value of Farm Animals; Agricultural Statistics; California as a Sanitarium compared with Italy, Florida, etc.; California as a Pleasure Resort compared with Italy; A Tourist's Opinion of California.

Chinese Immigration and Population.

Court Terms in California.

Election Returns—Presidential—From 1789 to 1868; Popular Vote of 1872; Electoral Vote of 1872; California, Oregon and Nevada by Counties; Pacific Territories. Congressional of 1872 in California. Vote of California Towns in 1872.

I. O. O. F.—Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of California; Statistics of the Order in California.

Masonic Order in California—Officers of Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Chapter R. A. M., Grand Council R. and S. M., Grand Commandery K. T., and Grand Consistory A. and A. S. R.

Meteorological Information of Pacific Slope—Annual Rainfall at various points; Average Rainfall for each Month at San Francisco; Mean Temperature of January and July; Comparative Sanitary Statistics.

Mining Law—Who can take up Claims; Size of Claims; What a Claim Includes; Tunnel Claims; Work required to hold a Claim; How Patents are obtained; Effect of Adverse Claim; Sites for Mills; Local Customs; State Water Rights.

Military Federal Forces on the Pacific Slope, with Stations, Garrisons and Commanders.

Naval Federal Forces on this Coast, with Commanders and Vessels.

Notable Events of 1872—On the Pacific Slope and Elsewhere.

Nevada Statistics.

Oregon Statistics.

Officials—Federal Administration, Generals, Admirals and Supreme Court; Congress. State Administration, Supreme and District Courts; State Boards; Legislature; State Military Department.

Pacific Slope Statistics.

Postage Rates—Domestic and Foreign.

Post Offices with Counties and Postmasters, in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Alaska, Arizona, and British Columbia.

Railroads on the Pacific Slope with Lengths and Terminal Points.

Santa Barbara as a Sanitarium.

San Diego as a Sanitarium.

Telegraphic Charges.

Territorial Statistics—Alaska; Arizona; Idaho; Montana; Utah; Washington.

PRICE, 30 CENTS.

F. MACCRELLISH & CO.,
529 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

From a recently published statement, it appears that the average life of the Jew in London is forty-nine years, while of the Christian it is only thirty-seven years. Of a given number of Christians, only one quarter will, as a general rule, live to be sixty years, while among Jews one-quarter live to be at least seventy-one. Among children, fourteen per cent. of the Christian population die between one year and five years of age, while only ten per cent. of the Jewish children. In Prussia it requires fifty-one years for the Christian population to double itself, and only forty-one for the Jewish.

Among the many effects of the late severe storm at the East, was this very curious one: The strong easterly wind, which prevailed along the lakes and lasted forty-eight hours was so strong as to drive the waters out of the Niagara River up into Lake Erie until the supply pipes of the city water works of Buffalo were entirely above water. The consequence was that the reservoir was for a time empty; the railroads were embarrassed in getting a supply of water for their engines; and all the city manufacturers depending on the water works for their supply have suspended, throwing large numbers out of employment at a time when the weather was most severe. In case of a fire the city would be at the mercy of the flames.

NOTICE.—The old Sausalito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUSALITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Sausalito, as Traveled at Present.

Miles.	Miles.
To San Francisco. 5	To Tennessee Valley. . . 3
" Reed Ranch. 6	" The Lighthouse. . . 3 1/2
" San Rafael. 12 1/2	" Olema. 30
" Bolinas. 23	" Petaluma. 31

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville, at 9 o'clock, for Sausalito, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Connecting with 9:30 o'clock Boat. Returning, leaves Sausalito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties, Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to, **NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.**

au31 **GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.**

Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

FOR Sale in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage. Apply to **H. A. COBB,** President, S. L. & F. Co.

FOR RENT.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Rely's Restaurant. Apply to **H. A. COBB,** au31 President, S. L. & F. Co.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUSALITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

1015-1f **W. H. J. BROOKS,** 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

Sausalito Land and Ferry Company. Location of Works and Property, Sausalito, Marin county, State of California—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said company, held on the seventeenth (17th) day of December, A. D. 1877, an assessment of Six (\$6) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, not the property of the company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southeast corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the **Eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1878**, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on **Thursday, the Sixth (6th) day of February, A. D. 1878**, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees, **J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.** Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. d21

MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 8 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates of interest, governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interest made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock-raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

FARM OWNERS wishing to sell their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready money to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to **H. F. WHITMAN, 315 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.**

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—A gentleman who, before he reformed, had a good deal to do with the "wheel of fortune," so often seen at race courses and shoe grounds, suggests that one of the constant dodges resorted to by those who exhibit those "wheels" may explain the principle upon which the chromatic toy is constructed. In the "wheel of fortune" a gold watch is placed, at a point where it seems probable that a revolving ball will touch it, and the watch is offered to the lucky individual who, at a dollar a chance, will turn the lucky ball so as to touch the watch, but hidden at the point where the gold watch is placed is a magnet that repels the whirling ball which will often stop just on one side or the other of the magnet influence, and thus incite the unsuspicious better to try, try again. From the fact that in the chromatic toy the question has to be placed as a particular point, the probability is that doing so forms a magnetic line to that part of the toy which shows the regular answer, and the terms of which becomes the point of attraction for the magnetic hand. —*Baltimore American.*

THE SHOWER OF COMETS reported by a vessel in mid-ocean, November 27th, was seen in Rome, and carefully noted. The *Swiss Times* Roman correspondent writes: "We have the authority of two of the most illustrious savants of the day that on Wednesday evening, 27th of November, our earth, during the hours from six till midnight, was in contact with the tail of Biela's Comet. Between eight and nine o'clock particularly, the appearance of the heavens was most remarkable. Professor L. Reppighi, the Director of the Observatory of the Roman University, counted no fewer than 7,460 falling stars between a quarter past seven and thirty-seven minutes past nine, and Professor Benzi telegraphs from Moncalieri that 30,000 fell, as seen from there, in six hours and a half. Pardo Schiavi, of the Observatory of the Roman College, counted 13,842 in five hours."

CHARITY.—A certain writer administers a sharp rebuke to those persons who are lavish in everything but charity, says: "I have seen a woman professing to love Christ more than the world, clad in silk dresses costing \$75; making up and trimming the same, \$40; bonnet, or an apology for one, \$35; velvet mantle, \$150; diamond ring, \$500; watch, chain, pin and other trappings, \$300; total, \$1,100—all hung upon one frail, dying worm. I have seen her at a meeting in behalf of the homeless wanderers in New York, wipe her eyes upon an expensive embroidered handkerchief, at the story of their sufferings, and, when the contribution box came round, take from a well-filled portmanteau of costly workmanship twenty-five cents to aid the society formed to promote their welfare."

THE GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA is very rapid. An exhibit of the results of the building season in Philadelphia for the last year, and the preceding five years, show that there were erected in that city, in 1872, all kinds of houses, 5,330 in number, including 4,333 dwellings. This mass of buildings, says the *Ledger*, would set up a city nearly as large as Mobile, the important seaport of Alabama; it would more than furnish a thriving city like Nashville, Tenn., and overflow the ancient city of Savannah, Ga. These new buildings, erected in Philadelphia in one year, would provide amply for the population and business of a city of twenty-seven to thirty thousand inhabitants. It is shown, also, that 25,905 dwelling-houses have been erected in Philadelphia since 1867.

THE STORY OF THE MICHIGAN MAN who, when given up by his doctors, ate pickles and cider and recovered, reminds us of a similar case in this country. John V. had been left by his physicians in charge of a single friend, and was expected to die during the night. The watcher getting hungry began to broil some fat bacon on the coals, and the smell awoke John from his stupor. He asked for a bit of bacon, ate it, begged for more, and still more, so that when the doctors returned in the morning to see about burying him, found him sitting up in bed and repeating Oliver Twist's favorite expression. John got well, and has kept a "raindin" of bacon hanging in his smoke-house ever since, "in case of sickness, you know."

A WEATHER GLASS.—A correspondent sends the following simple method of making a weather glass, which he says he has tried and found very true and good: Mix together very finely $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of pure nitre or saltpetre, $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm of salammoniac, and 2 drachms of camphor with a few drops of spirits of wine if necessary; put these powders all together into a test tube, or long narrow glass bottle about 8 or 10 inches long, adding two oz. of spirits of wine, and tie a piece of vellum, bladder or leather pricked full of holes over the top. Hang it up, and when it is going to rain, the clear liquid will be filled with stars, &c. according to the different changes, which may be learnt from observation.

THE CENSUS OF 1870 reports 72,459 church organizations in the United States, and 63,082 edifices, capable of seating 21,665,002 persons, and valued at \$364,483,861. This includes all religions—Christian and Heathen, Jew, Gentile, and Mormon. Protestant and Papal, orthodox and heterodox. The Methodists are the wealthiest denomination in church property, owning \$69,854,121; the Presbyterians come next, with \$69,399,726; and the Roman Catholics third, with \$60,985,566.

DURING the past twenty-five years \$730,000,000 worth of gold has been produced in the States and Territories of the United States. Of this amount California contributed \$643,121,449; Montana, \$30,648,265; Colorado, \$20,338,421; Idaho, \$17,141,523; North Carolina, \$9,565,253; Georgia, \$7,250,000.

THE GERMAN IMMIGRANT SOCIETY of Maryland, has reported that during 1872 there arrived in Baltimore 19,491 immigrants in sixty-two vessels. Of these there arrived 11,994 immigrants from Bremen, in twenty-three North German Lloyd's steamers, and 3,815 in seventeen sailing vessels, and 2,742 from Liverpool, in four Allan steamers.

THE INVALID'S VEST POCKET COMPANION, just issued by a Boston House is the title of a new article made to exactly imitate a cigar. In the house, on the cars or when escorting "the adored," it is so handy to bite off the end, and before you have made up your mind to smoke, a triple gush of old bourbon tickles your throat.

HIRAM REESE, a Pennsylvania man eighty-six years old, lately walked twenty-two miles in six hours and a half on an empty stomach. That's what the report says, though who ever heard of an empty stomach twenty-two miles long?

AN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR has a two column article commencing with the question, "Should soap-suds be wasted?" Of course they should not; for making grape vines grow, for showering tax collectors or serenaders, and a dozen other uses, they have no equal.

AGRICULTURAL.

PROFITS OF FARMING.—If a merchant in the city is able to earn a competence of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, he is considered wealthy by most farmers; yet this entire sum is often expended in providing the ordinary comforts of living; and at the end of the year he is, in proportionate progress, but little ahead of the farmer, who has not been compelled to pay a rent of \$1,800 a year for his home, but rather has got his living from his homestead as he went along; fortunes, although occasionally made in the larger cities, yet we venture to say that the average comfort of farm life and freedom from anxiety for obtaining a livelihood, are far ahead of most city residents. In the case of the farmer, his own hands make the food he eats; while the city consumer is at the mercy of thousands, who constantly absorb his daily earnings and give little back. City life is one of constant expenditure. Farm life is self-sustaining and preservative. A young laborer in the country, working at one dollar per day and board, is proportionately better off and more independent than a clerk in a city on \$700 a year, who has to expend \$500 for living. One can save at the end of the year just as much as the other; and if there are chances in favor of either for obtaining a good name and competence, they are in favor of the country lad. Any farmer who can support himself on a farm comfortably, and make it pay a net income of 7 per cent. on its cost, is far ahead in competence of the citizen who lives in a brown stone front on a magnificent salary, and has to spend it all for life and "appearances."

FIELD CARROTS.—Having plowed and harrowed the ground, mark, for seed, twenty inches apart, leaving drills two inches deep, soak seed over night in water as hot as the hand can be held in; drain and mix with dry ashes until the seed will separate. After sowing, brush a little dirt on the seed. The row should be rolled or stamped hard, leaving the spaces between as light and loose as possible. The carrots, if the seed is good, will appear in about ten days, or about two weeks sooner than by the ordinary manner of planting. They should be hoed as soon as they begin to come up. The previous rolling in the row will hold the small plants so that the hoe may cut close without disturbing them. Repeat the hoeing in a week. The weeds and surplus carrots may now be easily pulled from the rows.

MUSHROOMS may be grown in a warm cellar or shed in winter, or in the open air in summer. Take partially dry, fresh horse manure, and lay it in a heap to ferment; turn and mix it well every few days, and when well and equally fermented, which will be in from ten to fifteen days, it may be made into a bed four feet wide and about two feet deep, mixing it well together, and beating or treading it firmly. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls from 75 to 50 degrees, the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut, about two inches deep and six inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about two inches deep, and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean straw or hay about a foot thick, and protect from heavy rains. Water when necessary, with lukewarm water, and expect mushrooms in from four to six weeks.

Preserving Shingles on Roofs.

Some people paint roof shingles, after they are laid, says the *Massachusetts Plowman*, which really makes them decay sooner than they otherwise would. Others paint the courses as they are laid, which is a great preservative, if each shingle is painted the length of three courses. But the simplest is recommended by an old farmer, who says:

"Sprinkle slack lime on the roofs of buildings on rainy days. Put it on considerably thick, so as to make the roof look white, and you will never be troubled with moss, and if the shingles are covered over so thick with moss, by putting the lime on twice, it will take it all off and leave it white and clean, and will look almost as well as if it had been painted. It ought to be done once a year. The shingles will last almost twice as long as they will to let the roof grow over with moss. I tried it on the back of my house ten years ago, when the shingles were covered with moss, and they appeared to be nearly rotten. I gave the roof a heavy coat of lime, and have followed it nearly every year since, and the roof is better now than it was then, and to all appearance, if I follow my plan, it will last ten or fifteen years longer. The shingles have been on the roof over thirty years. There is no more risk about sparks catching on the roof than on a newly-shingled roof. Those who do not have lime near by, can use good wood ashes, and these will answer a very good purpose to the same end."

The action of the lime is to cleanse the surface of all impediments to the free and rapid passage of the rain off. This enables the shingles to dry very soon, and consequently prevents rotting. Moss-covered roofs will rot very rapidly. —*Wat Virginia Farm Journal.*

An Uninvited Guest.

Marriages are proverbially made in heaven. It may therefore be imagined with what surprise a wedding party lately assembled at a Parisian restaurant received a visitor from another place. The room being warm, the window was opened, and the bride approached it to breathe the air. At that moment a red and horned demon floated in and came toward her, still suspended in mid-air. She uttered a scream and fainted just as the demon's feet grazed her face. The unbidden guest then began to execute a series of pirouettes above the insensible bride. He rose, he fell, he performed somersaults; his movements appearing to be greatly assisted by the draughts produced by the violent opening and shutting of doors consequent upon the hasty flight of all the wedding guests, including the bridegroom. When the master of the restaurant appeared, the cause of all this uproar was sailing out of the window again. He proved to be a figure made of gold-beater's skin, which had adorned the front of some toy shop, and having been detached from it by the wind, was wafted into the room where the wedding party was assembled. —*London Echo.*

SOME time since an officer of thirty-three years active service in the English army, died at the headquarters of the regiment in India. The regiment sent to the General of the division asking him for four horses, that the deceased officer might be buried with the proper honors. The General complied with this very reasonable request, and the horses were furnished. Subsequently the bill was sent, with the other accounts of the command to the war office at London, where it was promptly disallowed. The General remonstrated, but without effect; and he was actually ordered by the War Department to seize and sell sufficient of the effects of the deceased officer to pay the bill, which amounted to just twenty-two dollars. The ways of red tape are past finding out.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The conductors and other train employees on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad have been provided by the officers of the company with a neat and tasteful uniform. The suits are made of blue cloth, and presents a most attractive appearance. This is a very liberal gift, and, when it is considered that about one thousand men have been clad in new garments, it is one which will cost the company a good round sum.

There is something new in railroad brakes. The *London Times* describes one used in Bavaria which has important qualities. The engine driver and the guards are provided with a bell-rope, which, on being pulled, applies the brakes to the engine and tender and front and rear brake-vans and carriages, stopping the train in about 18 to 20 seconds, without any unpleasant jerk, and even without the driver shutting off steam.

The export of iron rails from Great Britain to the United States for the eleven months of 1872 ending with November, was 441,074 tons, against 473,697 tons in corresponding time in 1871. The export of pig iron to the United States in the eleven months of 1872 was 185,846 tons, against 179,160 tons in corresponding time the year before. The trade to this country, it will be seen, rules quite steady. There being a small falling off in rails and a slight increase in pig iron.

HENDRICKS, of Indiana, found it necessary, during his recent canvass, to ask a head railroad official, by telegraph, that a train might take him up at a small station.

The answer promptly came back, "No one will stop for you."

Hendricks and his friends waxed exceedingly wroth, as at a decided snub, and made a change in their railroad programme. But the courteous official had really done all in his power by promising that train No. 1 would comply with the request made.

The consumption of smoke in the furnace of locomotive engines is an important consideration upon the London Underground Railway. More than two hundred trains pass over the principal route daily, and yet there is no complaint of smoke in the tunnel.

The Sandwich Islands.

Mark Twain gives his ideas of the Kanakas, in the following: The natives of the islands number only about 50,000, and the whites about 3,000, chiefly Americans. According to Captain Cook, the natives numbered 400,000 less than a hundred years ago. But the traders brought labor and fancy diseases, in other words, long, deliberate, infallible destruction; and the missionaries brought the means of grace and got them ready. So the two forces are working along harmoniously, and anybody who knows anything about figures can tell you exactly when the last Kanaka will be in Abraham's bosom and his islands in the hands of the whites. It is the same as calculating an eclipse—if you get started right, you cannot miss it. For nearly a century the natives have been keeping up a ratio of about three births to five deaths, and you can see what that must result in. No doubt in fifty years a Kanaka will be a curiosity in his own land, and as an investment will be superior to a circus. I am truly sorry that these people are dying out, for they are about the most interesting savages there are. Their language is soft and musical, it has not a hissing sound in it, and all their words end with a vowel. They would call Jim Fisk Jimmy Fikki; for they will even do violence to a proper name if it grates too harshly in its natural state. The Italian is raspy and disagreeable compared to the Hawaiian tongue. These people used to go naked, but the missionaries broke that up; in the towns the men wear clothing now, and in the country a plaid hat and a breech-clout; or if they have company they put on a shirt collar and a vest. Nothing but religion and education could have wrought these admirable changes. The women wear a single loose calico gown, that falls without a break from neck to heels. In the old times, to speak plainly, there was absolutely no bar to the commerce of the sexes. To refuse the solicitations of a stranger was regarded as a contemptible thing for a girl or woman to do; but the missionaries have so bitterly fought this thing that they have succeeded at least in driving it out of sight—and now it exists only in reality, not in name. These natives are the simplest the kindest hearted, the most unselfish creatures that bear the image of the Maker. Where white influence has not changed them, they will make any chance stranger welcome, and divide their all with him—a trait which has never existed among any other people perhaps. They live only for to-day; to-morrow is a thing that does not enter into their calculations. I had a native youth in my employ in Honolulu, a graduate of a missionary college, and he divided his time between translating the Greek Testament and taking care of a piece of property of mine which I considered a horse. Whenever this boy could collect his wages, he would go and lay out the entire amount, all the way up from fifty cents to a dollar, in poi (which is a paste made of the taro root, and is the national dish) and call in all the native ragamuffins that came along to help him eat it. And there in the rich grass, under the tamarind trees, the gentle savages would sit and gorge till all was gone. My boy would go hungry and content for a day or two, and then some Kanaka he probably had never seen before would invite him to a similar feast, and give him a fresh start.

An Important Order.

Having very freely expressed our views several times as to the impropriety of Federal officers filling State offices and interfering officiously in State elections, we rejoice to hear that it is contemplated by the President to abate the evil practice by the issuance of an order, about the 4th of March, giving notice that the acceptance of a candidacy for a State office, or the holding of such office, (especially a position in the Legislature of a State,) will be deemed by him a cause for removal from Federal office. Many of the complications and much of the trouble in some of the Southern States has been caused by such improper action on the part of Federal officers, contrary to the wishes of the President and a sound Republican policy. The country will rejoice at the step proposed. —*Washington Chronicle.*

LADY TEACHER: "Tell me, now, where these animals are to be found; the lion, the tiger, the monkey and the cat?" Small Boy (getting on rapidly): "Please Miss, lions and tigers is found in forests, and monkeys is found in Zoological Gardens, and cats is found on back yard walls."

A YOUNG girl in North Leavenworth took enough poison to make her sick, because her mother scolded her. Afterward, during the intervals when the wash basin was not in use, she cried lustily for "Sam," her lover, whom, she said would get another girl if she died, and she wanted the doctor to do all in his power to save her for "Sam's" sake.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB, PRESIDENT
W. H. TILLINGHAST, VICE PRESIDENT
MAURICE DOBE, TREASURER
J. H. SAYRE, SECRETARY

Directors:
H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montaigne,
John H. Baird, F. MacCrellish,
H. B. Platt, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Emile Grisar.

President, H. A. COBB
Capt. Steamer Princess, H. H. ANDREWS
tel-11

Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,
September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A.M. 9:30 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.

On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P.M.

On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A.M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf. From Saucelito.
10 A.M. 11 A.M.
12 M. 1 P.M.
2 P.M. 4 P.M.

H. A. COBB, President,
327 Montgomery street.

LATEST NEWS BY BAMBER & CO'S Newspaper Express.

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBSCRIBERS at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	30
Evening Bulletin, per week	37 1/2
Morning Bulletin, "	37 1/2
Examiner, "	25
Post, (German), "	25
La Sociedad, "	25
Call, "	12
Demokrat, "	25
Courier, "	50
Nuevo Mundo, "	25

Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of the cars.

Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,
Agent for the Saucelito Herald.
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
ly22-1f

W. A. SCOLLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH
the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1524 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mh3-1f

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,

SAUCELITO,
LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT
landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. jyl5-1f

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes. jyl5-1f

GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

A. FOLSOM, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET, Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages. Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jyl5-1f

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco.
ag24-1f

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF VERY
description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

LOST.

She faded away with the sunshine,
But not as the summer flowers
Faded, when the breath of the frost king
Touches the balmy bowers;
Not as the violet fades,
Soft on the robe of May;
I held her hand in the twilight,
At dawn she passed away.

With never a warning shadow
To mar the picture bright,
My darling stood before me
In the edge of the starlight night,
Never a flickering shadow,
Nor even a throb of pain,
To tell that never her bonny face
I'd see on earth again.

Heaven's gold has gilded the Summer
For twice seven years and more,
Since Kitty and I stood silent
By the sunlit Summer shore,
And twice seven years have faded
The violet robe of May,
Yet nevermore my darling comes
To glorify the day.

If only the country violets
Covered her staid brow,
If only the Summer's roses
Were decking her green grave now,
If only the birds at twilight
Were singing a lullaby
To the tender heart asleep below
I could stand serenely by.

But I know not whether she wanders
Over a cold, gray track
Or whether, in tears of penitence,
She follows in vague dreams back
The days of her happy childhood,
When tears and care were few,
I only know that I stand alone,
To the dreams of my youth still true.

WHEN THE HEART WAS YOUNG.

I know not why a sky of blue
And the thrilling sound of a bird in tune,
Should bear me back across the years
To the fumes of many a vanished June,
But even my soul is strangely stirred
When the skies put on the blue of May,
With vain regrets for the happy time
When life was long, bright Summer day.

I catch the odor of apple blossoms
That steals through the casement open wide,
I see the billowy fields of grain,
And the river flowing close beside,
Sunshine and shadow streak the fields,
The bee goes singing through crimson clover,
The earth is singing a psalm of life,
And the skies of Heaven are bending over.

The dew of morning is on my feet
That wander carelessly too and fro,
And light as the floating shuttle-down
The Summers come and the Summers go,
The gleam of sunrise is on my brow,
And the freshness of mornings in my heart,
And the lips that were a happy smile
Have yet to learn the world's strange art.
The art of smiling above deep graves
Where hope lies buried past resurrection,
As sunbeams smile on the shining waves
That hide the wrecks from man's inspection.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Speech is a wonderful gift, I feel;
But as some one, long before Talleyrand, said,
'Twas invented for man that he might conceal.
The real thoughts he had in his head;
For I hold there's truth in the motto olden,
"Speech is silver, but silence is golden."

Never argue with knaves or fools,
Although you know you're the right of it, since
You, clearly against all logical rules,
Waste sense on men whom it can't convince.
To the ancient maxim become belabored,
"Speech is silver, but silence is golden."

Utter no word to fella at strife,
For you make two opponents, one is enough
And never intervene betwixt man and wife,
For the peacemaker gets from each side a cup.
Your interference will both embolden,
"Speech is silver, but silence is golden."

But, foremost of all, if a married man,
Never contradict what your spouse may say,
Believe me, my friend, that your only plan
To escape the results of your wedding day
Is the simple plan in these words enfolded,
"Speech is silver, but silence is golden."

BABY'S WALK.

One step: mamma's near you sweet,
Two steps: bless the little feet!
Three steps: move the totties so,
Four steps: such a way to go!
Five steps: that was bravely done,
Six steps: don't you like the fun?
Seven steps: never mind the fall,
Eight steps: that's the best of all.
Nine steps: what! not tired yet?
Ten steps: hurrah, little pet!
Eleven steps: turn about and then,
Twelve steps: mamma's arms again!
George Cooper, in the nursery.

Fatal Fall.

A sad case of accidental poisoning happened in Nashville. A little boy, a widow's only son, about breakfast time was running about the house, and at the same time eating some bread. While thus engaged he fell upon the floor, falling with his elbow in a preparation of meat and strychnine, which had been put there to poison rats. When he arose the cook reminded him that his elbow was full of strychnine, when he carelessly brushed it off with his hand, and without washing it continued to hold and eat his biscuit from it. Not long after he complained of illness, but no one dreamed that it came from the poison, and thought he was suffering from some such slight attack as those with which children are sometimes taken. He continued to grow worse and to drink large quantities of water, until his mother, becoming alarmed at his condition, sent for a physician, who saw at once that he had been dangerously poisoned. Everything was done to counteract the effect of the poison, but all in vain. It had too thoroughly permeated his system, and he died next day in painful agony.

LOOSE THREADS.

If three miles make a league, how many make a conference?

Why is the letter Y like a young lady? Because it makes no pay.

This color of the wind was discovered by the man who found it blew.

If you want to make your coat last, make your trousers and vest first.

The Phoenix was raised in a hot bed, and that's what makes him soar.

An Odd Sort of Ship: Courtship, which has two mates but no captain.

Tax-feast of Imagination—having no dinner, but reading a cookery book.

INDEPENDENT ONDFELLOWS: Bachelors who know how to sew on buttons.

If twenty grains make a scruple, how many will be required to make a doubt?

A BLACKSMITH can not only shoe a horse himself, but he can make a horse shoe.

No one wishes to have a bald head, but no one wishes to lose it when he has.

Do not imagine an individual is going to spin a yarn because he knits his brow.

No wonder stolen kisses get buzzed about; they always travel from mouth to mouth.

MICK harm the cheese when they can, and the girls charm the he's and they can't help it.

How do you know a house is often hungry? Because we see the chimney swallow flies.

A HONEYMOON is made up of many cells, a honeymoon of one cell, a good big one sometimes.

When Jonah's fellow passengers pitched him overboard they evidently regarded him as neither prophet nor loss.

"Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "Because he never told a lie," shouted a little boy.

Notices have been placed on the outside of the street cars in Pittsburgh, to the effect that the car will not wait for young ladies to kiss "good bye."

BOMBER will not state positively that Smith was tight, the other night, but he says he came into the restaurant and called for "hot cels" feet on toast."

The following appears in a statuary's shop near the Pierre la Chaise cemetery, Paris: "To let, on account of a change of residence, a handsome family vault."

TOM TIT remarked that the Ohio river had a remarkably long face. "How so?" inquired one. "Why, it is twelve hundred miles from its head to its mouth."

An energetic divorce lawyer of Chicago has completed an arrangement with the County Clerk to have his professional card printed on the backs of marriage licenses.

A LADY asked one of our gentlemanly book-store clerks the other day, if he had "Festus." "No," replied the clerk, "but I am afraid a bull is coming on the back of my neck."

A LOGICAL Reason, Answer and Question. Jane: "Well, but you might tell us who—" Mary: "I ain't a going to tell you nothing about it, and I'll tell you why, too why should I?"

TRUE! "Truth," says a solemn contemporary, "is the picture, the manner is the frame which displays it to advantage. We know lots of fellows who employ a deal of guile to frame their truth."

An English marketman has written to the London Times a letter, which he states that the English poor are very unreasonable in complaining of the scarcity of meat when rabbits are only fifteen cents a pound!

A DEDICATION. "Tedd: I say, grandpa, what's the meaning of raising your cholera?" grandpa: "It is when one is made angry and disagreeable." "Tedd: "Oh, because then you're stuck-up like a stuck-up collar!"

A CONSCIENTIOUS GRAMMARIAN. The Humbleton Yeomanry at sword drill. Drill Sergeant: "Very bad! Very bad indeed, gentlemen! As you were! Last weeks when I says as you were, I should say as you was!"

A PHILADELPHIA gentleman who tried to cure stammering by holding pebbles in his mouth, on the Dio Lewis plan, wants to know how long it will take for an eight-ounce gravel to digest and yield up its nutriment.

"What is the use of trying to be honest?" asked a young man the other day of a friend. "Oh! you ought to try it once, and see," was the reply. And the young man wanted to put a head on his plain-spoken friend.

"Now, what's the matter?" "Oh, very annoying, 'quels' died, and left me half a million." "Well, that's the most novel subject for grief I ever heard of." "Nonsense, don't you see I must pay my debts now? That's what troubles me."

A WESTERN paper says that an English lord is shooting prairie-dogs in Kansas under the impression that he is having splendid sport killing grizzly bears. He'll go back and publish a book on the wild sports of the Far West.

ANOTHER case where ardent spirits sent a once happy man to jail, recently occurred in Pennsylvania, where the local Judge was so drunk, that he made a mistake and said, "Thirty days," instead of "30 and costs," as he intended.

A boy eleven years old, at a boarding school, receiving a visit from his father, he performed the ceremony of introduction between his parent and the teacher, a Mr. Young America, by saying to the latter: "Mr. W., this is a father of mine."

"Oh, Mr. Butcher, what a quantity of bone there was in that piece of meat we had from you," said a lady, very indignantly. "Was there, mum? But, however, the very fat fat bullock I kill without any bone, I'll let you have one joint for nothing."

A FASHION traveller says: "Dere, a drink called de same, which is very much liked in America. One man asked for Bourbon, several say, 'Give me de same.' One man ask for brandy, several say, 'Give me de same.' De same is very great drink in America."

Mistress: "Why, Mary, what's that you've got on?" Mary: "What is it? A Dolly Varden, of course." Mistress: "You with a Dolly Varden! Why I shouldn't think of wearing such a thing." Mary: "Praps not, mum. It ain't everybody they be comers."

The paper having the largest circulation the paper of tobacco. Paper for the roughs—and paper. Paper containing many fine points—the paper of needles. Ruled paper—the French press. The paper that is full of rows—the paper of pins. Spiritualist's paper—(wrapping paper. Drawing paper—the dentist's bill. A talking paper—Sheriff's warrant. The paper that most resembles the reader—his you (tissue) paper.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 17, 1873.

BREAD—There continues a fair demand for local consumption and the interior with only a moderate export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 50¢; Boston do, 65¢; Butter do, 65¢; Cream do, 80¢; Graham do, 70¢; Pile do, 65¢; do extra, 80¢; Soda do, 45¢; do extra, 60¢; Santa Clara do, 80¢; Sugar do, 75¢; Water do, 65¢; Oyster do, 70¢; Need Oake, 100¢; Jenny Lind do, 85¢; Ginger Nuts, 150¢; Congress Oakes, 300¢; Albert Biscuits, 150¢; Excelsior do, 140¢; La Grand do, 80¢; Medallion do, 140¢; Milk do, 80¢; do fancy, 90¢; Nio Nao do, 130¢; Overland do, 80¢; Pearl do, 140¢; Wafer do, 90¢; Wine do, 80¢; Ship do, 140¢; Pilot Bread, 45¢; do extra, 80¢; Saloon Pilot, 80¢; Ginger Oakes, 85¢; Lemon do, 90¢.

FLOUR—The local trade has been fair, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 4000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon extra and 2000 do California superfine, mostly for export, at current rates.

WHEAT—The market has been dull, at a decline in rates, during the past week. The receipts continue fair. Sales aggregate about 80,000 shs fair to choice at \$1.90 @ 2.10. Quotable at the close at \$1.90 @ 2.10 for fair to choice @ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to day at 12s 3d @ 12s 5d for average and 12s 3d @ 12s 5d for club—a decline of 4d @ 5d cental for average since our last weekly summary.

BAKERY—The market has ruled quiet, at lower rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 15,000 shs at \$1.25 @ 1.45 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at \$1.25 @ 1.45 and bay at \$1.25 @ 1.45, the latter for choice brewing, @ 100 lbs.

OATS—The market has ruled quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at \$2.00 @ 2.25 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close \$15 @ 24 for ordinary to choice @ 100 lbs.

STRAW—Quotable at \$3.00 @ 3.50 for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at \$1.25 @ 1.30 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has remained quiet, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at 90¢ @ \$1.25; Carolinas, \$1 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Market quiet at \$2.15 @ 2.50 @ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at \$2.00 @ 2.25 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$1.75 @ 100 lbs.

BEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 45¢; Flax, 30¢; and Mustard, 25¢ @ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market remains quiet. Sales of 1200 California dry, usual selection, at 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2; 1470 salted at 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 @ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Market steady at 50¢ @ 100 lbs.

WOOL—The market has been inactive, with no sales worthy of mention, since our last weekly review. The latest advices from the Eastern markets are anything but encouraging, and as long as that state of affairs continues we can look for no life in this market. Prices in the meantime are largely nominal, which we quote as follows: Fall, burry, 13¢ @ 15¢; good to choice, 14¢ @ 15¢; extra choice, 15¢ @ 16¢.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, 100¢ @ 1.25 box; Limes, 50¢ @ 1.00 box; Cherries, 80¢ @ 1.00 box; Pears, 70¢ @ 80¢ box; Figs, 50¢ @ 1.00 box; Grapes, native, 20¢ @ 30¢; other kinds, 15¢ @ 30¢; Malaga Lemons, 50¢ @ 1.00; Australia, 40¢ @ 1.00; Cranberries, 10¢ @ 15¢ bbl; Bananas, 50¢ @ 60¢ bunch; Oranges, 40¢ @ 50¢.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free supply, prices tending downward. Eggs are weak. Cheese firm. We quote:

BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 40¢ @ 50¢; Irish, 30¢ @ 35¢; Eastern Irish, ordinary to fair, 18¢ @ 25¢, choice, 30¢ @ 35¢.

CHEESE—California, 12¢ @ 15¢; Eastern, 14¢ @ 16¢.

EGGS—Cal, 27¢ @ 30¢; Oregon, 27¢ @ 30¢ dozen.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

HAMS—California, 13¢ @ 15¢; Oregon, nominal 16¢; Eastern do, 16¢ @ 17¢.

BACON—California, 12¢ @ 13¢; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14¢ @ 15¢; do, clear, 12¢ @ 13¢.

LARD—California, 11¢ @ 12¢; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in lot, 10¢ @ 11¢; do in cases, 12¢ @ 13¢; do in kegs, 11¢ @ 12¢.

FRESH MEATS—The demand has been fair, but at lower rates, since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

BEER—First quality, 10¢ @ 12¢; second and third quality, 8¢ @ 10¢.

VEAL—At 10¢ @ 12¢.

MUTTON—At 10¢ @ 12¢.

LAMB—Dressed, grain-fed, 10¢ @ 12¢; on foot, grain-fed, 8¢ @ 10¢.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been free, with a light demand, at lower rates, since our last weekly review.

FOWLS—Hens, large, 50¢ @ 60¢; Hatching Chickens, 70¢ @ 80¢; Roasters, 80¢ @ 90¢ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at 10¢ @ 12¢; do, 10¢ @ 12¢.

GOOSE—Tame at 10¢ @ 12¢; do, 10¢ @ 12¢.

TURKEYS—Alive, 15¢ @ 16¢; Dressed, 14¢ @ 15¢ @ 100 lbs.

QUAIL—2¢ @ 3¢ do.

DUCKS—Wild, 25¢ @ 30¢ do.

HENS—25¢ @ 30¢ do.

CHICKENS—25¢ @ 30¢ do.

DUCKS—25¢ @ 30¢ do.

GOOSE—25¢ @ 30¢ do.

TURKEYS—25¢ @ 30¢ do.

QUAIL—2¢ @ 3¢ do.

DUCKS—Wild, 25¢ @ 30¢ pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the a. m. column is followed by a. m. or p. m., and when in the p. m. column by a. m., it is forenoon.

LATITUDE.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
17°	4:17	4:47	1:56	4:9	8:05	1:9	8:30	0:4
18°	3:44	4:17	2:30	4:7	8:51	1:8	9:05	0:1
19°	3:09	4:1	3:02	4:4	9:42	1:5	9:42	0:3
20°	2:40	4:8	4:55	4:1	10:30	2:4	10:25	1:1
21°	2:11	4:8	5:50	5:8	11:20	3:3	11:13	1:5
22°	1:40	4:9	7:07	7:7	12:10	4:2	12:0	2:0
23°	1:09	5:0	8:29	8:0	1:00	5:1	1:0	2:1

SUN—January 17.

Sun rises.....7 21 Sun sets.....5 00

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Henckia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Maroon, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Henckia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.20 A. M.; 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.10, 6.15, 8.20 and 11.20 P. M. (9.30, 11.20 and 5.00 to Oakland only.)
Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 7.30, 8.40, 9.50, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.30, 2.40, 4.50, 6.10, 7.30 and 10.10 P. M.
Leave Oakland, 7.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 10.00, and 11.10 A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 5.00 and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 10.00 P. M. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)
Leave Hayward (for San Francisco), 7.40, 7.50 and 10.40 A. M., and 3.20 P. M.
Leave Fruit Vale, 7.20, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M.; 1.30, 4.00, and 5.30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 2nd, 1872,

PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:00 A. M.

For San Jose and Way Stations at 8:20 and 10:40 P. M.

* Saturdays at 4:00 P. M. * Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. HAMMETT, General Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent

J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

Mail Steamship Co.,
Contractors for carrying the British and American

Mails via

HONOLULU.

THE FAVORITE PADDLE-wheel Steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,
(Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.)

Will leave Folsom street wharf at 12 o'clock noon.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873
(On arrival of London Mails.)

For Honolulu, connecting there with the Steamship

DAKOTA,

FOR

AUCKLAND and NEW ZEALAND PORTS,

Transferring Freight